

Diagnoses of a few subgenera in *Helicidæ*.

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I. *Pristina*, Anc. (nov. subg. *Hyalinæ*).  
 "Testa parvula, imperforata, cornea, nitens,  
 "multispinata; spira depresso conica. Aper-  
 "tura interdum lamellis radiantibus subserratis  
 "in palato sitis insignis."

Geog. distribution: Western and Arctic North America.

Types: *Helixina Stearnsi*, Bland, and *Lansingi*, Bland.

Mr. W. G. Binney put these species, but with doubt, in *Microphysæ*, while other authors consider them as *Hyalinæ*; they differ from the latter by anatomic features, and from the former by the form of the shell. Altogether I am inclined to place the group in *Hyalinæ*, as a series nearly allied to *Conulopolita*, Boettger (type: *C. Raddei*, Boettg.) I am confident the presence or absence of internal laminae or tooth-like processes within the aperture of *Helices* are not generic characters; in some instances they are either present or absent in closely allied species. I established this fact when at work (*Le Naturaliste*, 1882) on the New Caledonian forms, and I now repeat this my opinion in regard to *Pristina*, and *Gastrodonta*. In the latter the teeth are frequently absorbed by the animal, when growing larger.

II. *Cœlospira*, Anc. (nov. subg. *Helicis*),  
 "Testa solidula, supra concava, late et per-  
 "spectiva umbilicata, discoidea; spiræ anfrac-  
 "tus pauci ( $4\frac{1}{2}$ ), sed regulariter crescentes,  
 "ultimus maximus, inflatus, altus, longe ad  
 "apertum fere horizontalem descendens, trans-  
 "verse zonatus. Apertura intus bituberculata,  
 "externe bisorbiculata. Peristoma expansum  
 "basi reflexiusculum."

Geog. distribution: Atlantic coast of Central America, (Chiriqui Lagoon, Costa Rica). Type: *Helix Mac-Niili*, Crosse. This shell bears some external resemblance to *Cepolis*, (*Helix cepa*) Montf. on account of the colour and the tubercles of the aperture, but it is

widely umbilicate, has a concave (not a convex) spire, and strongly deflected body-whorl. It is perhaps more nearly allied to *Systrophia*, a South American group, and particularly to the following section.

III. *Angrandiella*, Anc. (nov. subg. *Helicis*). "Testa cornea, brunneo-zonata, de-  
 "pressa, aperte umbilicata; anfractus sat reg-  
 "ulariter crescentes; spira parum elevata, ad  
 "summum depresso. Apertura extus basi  
 "scrobiculata, intus unidentata, obliqua."

Geog. distribution: Andes of Peru. Type: *Helix Angrandi*, Morelet.

IV. *Pœcilstola*, Anc. (nov. subg. *Helicis*).  
 "Testa tenuiuscula, globose depresso, imper-  
 "forata, luteo-variegata, brunneo. Spira con-  
 "vexa, obtusa; anfractus pauci, rapide cres-  
 "centes, ultimus maximus, inflatus. Apertura  
 "transverse oblonga, emarginata, obliqua.  
 "Peristoma alba-incrassatum, tenuiter re-  
 "flexum, haud continuum."

Geog. distribution: Andes of Peru. Type: *Helix Farrisi*, Pfeiffer.

## Notes on some New Orleans Fresh-Water Shells.

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Numerous specimens of *Physa* collected at New Orleans agree perfectly with the descriptions and figures of the *Physa solida* Phil., described from that locality, but show conclusively that that species is synonymous with *heterostropha*, Say. The solidity, inflated form, etc. adduced as specific characters may be paralleled in any large suite of Eastern *P. heterostropha*. It is often elongated, resembling the form known as *pomilia* Con.

I have received from several collectors specimens from New Orleans labelled "*segmentina Wheatleyi*, Lea." The real *Wheatleyi* is not, so far as I know, found at this locality—these shells being referable to the species described by Binney, Tryon and others as *Planorbis havanensis* Pfr.,—and placed in